



# DAILY REPORT

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VIOLA 'URGED' TO MAKE CABINET CHANGES SOON

PY202142 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2007 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA) -- It was learned this afternoon, from official sources, that a few hours before it was decided that President Viola would take a leave of absence he was urged to make some changes in his cabinet, particularly within the economic team. According to these same sources, Planning Secretary Jose Miret suggested this to the president. Miret made this recommendation a few days ago before General Viola's health deteriorated.

Because of this criticism, General Miret was told to bring harmony to the economic team whose members have held several meetings during the past week at the Planning Secretariat. The sources reported that another meeting was held this afternoon and that during this meeting there reportedly was a strong disagreement between General Miret and the members of the economic team. It was believed that there was still a lack of coordination and there were problems in issuing "a coherent and credible" [economic] program to be enforced immediately.

ACTING PRESIDENT LIENDO SAYS 'WORK WILL GO ON'

PY210152 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0114 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA) -- "My administration is totally transitory, but it does not prevent the adoption of all administrative and government measures which may be necessary," Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo stated tonight when he was asked whether while he was heading the national executive branch he would adopt measures to correct the current socioeconomic situation. Liendo stated: "I am still the interior minister and as of tomorrow I will be in charge of the executive branch." He added that "the work is continuous and will not stop."

The minister made these remarks during a brief talk he held a little before 2100 with reporters accredited to Government House and just before leaving for the Olivos residence where he held a new meeting with Lt Gen Roberto Viola.

Regarding the state of health of General Viola, he stated that "it is stable without any important change." He added: "He has spent a good day, he is well and resting," and continued while he was leaving: "Proof of this is that he is going to receive me now."

Asked whether the political dialogue will be suspended while he is acting president of the nation, Liendo answered that it did not necessarily have to be that way although he has no meeting scheduled within that program. Asked whether he will continue holding the dialogue, he answered: "If not with me, it will continue with Admiral Lacoste who will substitute for me, or with the organizations of the Interior Ministry trained for this purpose."

Participants at Swearing in

PY211645 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1559 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (TELAM) -- Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola today delegated interim presidential power to Interior Minister Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo. The ceremony was held at 1100 in the Olivos presidential residence in a room adjacent to the chief of state's living quarters and only lasted a few minutes.

Government Notary Jorge Maria Allende read the office delegation act which was afterwards signed by General Viola and General Liendo. The chief of state then saluted General Liendo and wished him well in discharging the duties of the office, the official source reported. In turn, the interior minister said that he hoped his tenure would be a short one and expressed his wish for the chief of state's speedy recovery.

The ceremony was attended by Gen Luis Martella, secretary general of the Presidency; Gen Raul Ortiz, public information secretary of the Presidency; Gen Carlos Martinez, state intelligence secretary; Brig Jose Miret, secretary of state for planning; and Rear Adm Roberto Moya, chief of the military household. Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, National Atomic Energy Commission chairman; Air Force Col Francisco Constantino, chief of ceremonies for the Presidency; and Cdr Eduardo Pelayo, presidential aide on duty, also attended the ceremony.

#### Leaders on Interim Government

PY211553 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1210 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (NA) -- Various political sectors and personalities have given differing opinions about the interim government of Gen Horacio Liendo.

Justicialist Vice President Deolindo Bittel has said that his party cannot have and does not have "the intention of influencing the decisions the armed forces might make," adding that "this is a government problem, one within the exclusive competence of the armed forces, although there might be some outsiders who would like to intervene."

Christian Revolutionary Party President Martin Dip has said that the case "brings to the forefront once more the need for tackling institutional normalization rapidly and in an orderly way as demanded by the majority of Argentines."

Juan Carlos Pugliese of the Radical Civic Union expressed "for humanitarian reasons" his confidence in Viola's recovery, but warned that his replacement by Liendo "aggravates the country's picture of disarray, skepticism and lack of solutions to a truly exceptional degree."

Raul Alfonsin of the same party dismissed the significance of the president's temporary replacement because "what really matters is doing away with overbearance, heavy-handedness and getting rid of the alliance with an aggressive minority, to accept the demand of the majority of the people."

#### Liendo With Officials

PY230216 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1518 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (NA) -- It was reported after midday that the meeting that Gen Horacio Liendo had with his immediate advisers at Government House this morning lasted for over 3 hours. Government House has published the following communique regarding the meeting: "Maj Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo, interior minister and acting president of the nation, was present at Government House today. He arrived at the Casa Rosada at 0931. At the entrance gate to the seat of government he was received by Rear Adm Roberto Moya, chief of the military household, and Cdr Eduardo Juan Pelayo, duty aide-de-camp. "Using his office at the Interior Ministry, Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo talked with the under secretaries of that ministry and other officials, after which he left Government House at 1256."

#### Figueiredo Message

PY202246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2139 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Nov (TELAM) -- Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo today sent a message to Argentine President Roberto Viola to wish him a prompt recovery. The message, released this afternoon to the Brazilian press by the Brazilian news agency (EBN), stated: Representing the Brazilian people and Mrs Figueiredo, I wish to express to Your Excellency, my distinguished friend, my sincere wishes for a prompt and full recovery and my highest regards and friendship.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL WARNS ABOUT ATTACKS

PY202151 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2115 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Azul, Buenos Aires Province, 20 Nov (NA) -- Guillermo Fernandez Gill, the interior minister of Buenos Aires Province, charged today that there are sectors in Argentina that want to "install an autocracy and a dictatorship in the country despite all the negative consequences that such a political, judicial and institutional system would mean for the country."

During a press conference he held in Azul, Fernandez Gill noted that "at the proper time I will disclose the names of those who are part of these minority sectors that want to destabilize the national reorganization process."

About identifying these people he noted: "I must confess that I have more important problems to attend to and, moreover, the people know who these people are quite well." He noted: "These sectors want to install an autocracy and a dictatorship despite the negative consequences that such a political, judicial and institutional system would mean for the country."

He added that these groups "as President Viola has so well put it, have launched a counter-offensive that will last from 60 to 90 days and we are now probably in the middle of this period." But he noted: "They have been defeated from the very beginning."

LABOR MINISTRY RELEASED COMMUNIQUE ON HUANUNI

PY200326 La Paz Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Labor Development has released the following communique regarding the conflict in the Huanuni mining district.

In view of the repeated open letters and denunciations published by alleged leaders of the fictitious Joint Mineworkers Union of Huanuni, the Ministry of Labor and Labor Development reports to the public and workers the following:

1. The Ministry of Labor, in compliance with Decree No 17,545 of 12 August 1980, has appointed labor coordinators in the Huanuni mines based on three candidates proposed by the rank-and-file workers themselves. These coordinators, who were carrying out their work normally, were forced by a minority assembly to submit a partial resignation from their position. A situation which was not recognized or accepted by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, COMIBOL, or this ministry.
2. During an assembly held in the Huanuni mining district on 23 October 1981, the mine-workers -- in violation of current regulations -- elected their union leaders who later requested the ministry's recognition under the threat of a strike, a threat made good by holding a 3-day strike.
3. The Labor Ministry, to prevent social conflicts and material damage to the national economy, invited the delegates from the mining district to a meeting aimed at finding a solution to their proposals.
4. The delegates, headed by (Emilio Barrios), (Abraham Salas) and (Felipe Vazquez) did meet with the minister in his office on 26 October 1981. After cordial meetings over a 3-day period the head of the Labor Ministry categorically rejected their request for recognition of the Joint Mineworkers Union of Huanuni because it did not comply with Decree No 17,545. The minister also explained to the delegates that since some of the labor coordinators of that district had resigned, the decree had to be implemented to name new coordinators based on three candidates to be approved by the Labor Ministry. The Labor Minister had no intention of imposing the continuity in office of the labor coordinators who resigned. Also it is not true that the proposals of the Huanuni commission were not heard. On the same occasion the minister told the participants that in accordance with the government plan, the Labor Ministry was studying the legal norms regulating future union activity.
5. However, after these delegates returned to Huanuni, they interrupted and distorted the dialogue which was being held with the minister and unexpectedly declared a sit-down strike.
6. This ministry is aware that the COMIBOL industrial relations manager has already submitted accusations to the Oruro Labor Department of sabotage, attempts to infringe the freedom to work and violence or threats by the pseudo-leaders, accusations that due to their criminal nature were submitted to the Justice Ministry for handling.
7. We advocate the words of the pope in his brilliant encyclical Laborem Exersens that union struggle cannot go against others to eliminate an adversary. In the social conflict created by the pseudo union leaders of Huanuni, it can clearly be seen that these pseudo-leaders have partisan political intentions. They are trying to eliminate an adversary, which in this case is not the government, but the entire nation which has been seriously hurt by a strike creating a loss of more than \$200,000 a day.
8. La Paz Archbishop Msgr Jorge Manrique, in his letter of reply to the Huanuni mine-workers, wisely and intelligently exhorted them to abandon their position of struggle to exterminate the adversary. He said that it is necessary to have a sense of awareness of the national community which unites us to work together for the country in order to achieve social justice, putting aside the sectorial selfishness of those who govern and those governed.

9. The Ministry of Labor and Labor Development rejects the open letter published last Tuesday by pseudoleaders because it is a distortion of the truth, a situation which shows that the problem in the Huanuni district has political connotations and is not a labor problem. We hope that the mineworkers will ponder and respond by relinquishing their intransigent positions.

#### Talks With Mineworkers

PY201441 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The conflict that has broken out at the Huanuni mining center has entered a preliminary stage of solution through the direct talks opened by the general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL]. Eng Armando de Urioste went to the Huanuni mining district Thursday morning in order to talk with the mineworkers at a meeting called for that purpose.

A report sent by the COMIBOL official to Mining and Metallurgy Minister Carlos Morales Nunez del Prado says that the negotiation process has begun in an atmosphere of full understanding. This fact leads to optimism that a positive solution of the conflict may be found in a short time, according to the statements of the minister himself. Morales Nunez del Prado said that, once the problem has been solved, a way for labor participation will be sought.

#### Hardline Government Position

PY202157 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica stated here today that the government will by no means recognize the pseudoleaders elected in an assembly and that it will only agree to talk with labor leaders designated by the Labor Ministry.

This unexpected hardline could aggravate the sit-down strike the Huannuni workers have been on since last Thursday. Huanuni is 270 km south of this capital, and it is now receiving the support of the districts of Catavi, Siglo Veinte and San Jose, also located in the southern part of the country.

The Catavi workers also sent a manifesto to the news media demanding from the government a general and unrestricted amnesty, the recognition of their union leaders and the release of their coworkers Daniel Rasguido, Apolonio Meza and Sabino Moron. They also reported the arrest of Siglo Veinte workers Jaime Miranda and Mario Cusi.

They also indicate that they will not allow the denationalization of state enterprises and that they will demand a wage increase because of the high cost of living which increased 150 percent last year.

#### Miners' Objectives

PY210235 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] A communique that has been issued by COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] notes that despite the labor regulations urging workers to resume their work, and after 2 days of intensive negotiations carried out by Armando de Urioste, the COMIBOL general manager, it is obvious that the objectives of the miners strike are entirely political ones.

The COMIBOL communique notes that after 2 intensive days of negotiations during which Armando de Urioste did everything possible to mediate in the Huanuni miners strike, union leaders exerted pressure on their fellow miners to continue the strike, thus making obvious the political nature of this movement as was reported by the government at the proper time.

It adds: This situation became more obvious when on Friday, complying with a request made by the workers' delegates, Armando de Urioste allowed workers to hold a general assembly. The workers' delegates had assured the COMIBOL general manager that there was a good possibility of solving the strike and that they, therefore, were requesting permission to hold a general assembly. In view of this the COMIBOL general manager accepted this request.

The communique notes that despite this willingness, some intransigent work leaders urged the others to continue with the strike. The communique adds that the strikers initially demanded the freedom of those work leaders who had been arrested as a step prior to lifting the strike.

#### Peasant Confederation on Alert

PY210247 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The Bolivian Peasant Workers Confederation has declared the Potosi and Chuquisaca Department peasant organizations on state of alert in view of the subversive agitation in the mining districts. The statement signed by (Leoncio Torrijo Ocampo) notes that those departments declared on state of alert must await proper instructions issued by the national board to act decidedly and patriotically in defense of the fatherland. It adds that this action will counteract the deliberate subversive agitation that is now undermining Bolivia's nationalization process. It moreover notes that the miners on strike are extremists, provocateurs and traitors who are trampling on citizens rights.

#### Support for Huanuni Workers

PY211920 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the districts of Viloco and Caracoles, 120 km from this city, have ordered a 24-hour strike in support of the workers of Huanuni, Catavi, Siglo XX and San Jose which have changed their protest to a general and indefinite strike. The conflict which started in Huanuni, 270 km south of La Paz, demanding official recognition of the union's democratically elected [leaders] is gradually growing since the strikers have also received the support of the workers of the Manaco shoe factory of Cochabamba, the National Foundry Enterprise and the Single Peasant Workers Union Confederation who have declared a state of emergency.

#### GENERAL AGUILA TERAN ATTACKED BY TERRORISTS

PY202020 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Brig Gen Jorge Aguila Teran was the object of a terrorist attack last night when he was heading for home. The army general command released a communique on this event. The text reads as follows:

The army general command reports that on the evening of 19 November, at 2230, a block away from the (Tres Pasos al Frente) Plaza in the neighborhood of (Dispavi), Brig Gen Jorge Aguila Teran was the victim of a terrorist attack while going home. The attack was presumably perpetrated by criminals of the extreme left.

The general was ambushed by two vehicles from which the extremists fired on the general's car. His car was hit by 60 bullets but he escaped with his life, with hand and leg wounds. On failing in their attempt, the terrorists fled.

At this moment, the general's wounds do not appear at all serious. The general command warns the people about this terrorist escalation which in a perverse manner is trying to create malice and social chaos, the only possible way the terrorists can achieve their objectives.

The armed forces and the security forces will guard the security of its members and especially of the people, neutralizing these antisocial elements, the communique states. The communique was released today by the Public Relations Department of the army command.

U.S. PROPOSALS DRAW GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE RESPONSE

## Itamaraty Support

PY234129 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Government supports the disarmament plan at the zero option level proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, because it feels that all proposals seeking effective arms reduction are positive. This position has been reported by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas. The spokesman added: Despite the apparent negative reaction of the Soviet Union, we feel that negotiations to be carried out between the United States and the Soviet Union will lead to effective arms reduction. He added that for Itamaraty the Reagan proposal seemed to reflect "a genuine desire for arms reduction and, consequently, a desire for the reduction of the level of tension in Europe."

## Newspaper Response

PY211909 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Reagan's Pronouncement"]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and only weeks away from 30 November when U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament negotiations are scheduled to begin in Geneva, Ronald Reagan, in a speech which was televised to the United States and Western Europe, took the initiative -- considered historical by all Europeans, including the pacifists -- of presenting the U.S. proposal, which he had already submitted to Brezhnev in two letters, for a broad and general disarmament both conventional and nuclear of the two blocs, that is to say, of the two major powers.

The fact that the President of the United States could predict -- he should have predicted -- the Soviet refusal to accept his peace plan (after all, the Soviets want arms negotiations to maintain their military superiority, not to restore balance) does not detract from the undisputable authenticity of his proposal and does not diminish the effect of his words in allaying the worries -- partly justified and partly feigned -- of European pacifists.

Reagan's historic initiative -- and we underscore the word historic -- has the diplomatic advantage of anticipating and neutralizing any spectacular gesture by Brezhnev in Bonn, as well as that of heading off new arguments that might be brought up by European pacifists. However, the initiative does not eliminate the Soviet obsession with superiority or the blind irrationality of the European pacifists. Nevertheless, the truth is that both -- the Soviets and the pacifists -- will have to think hard before rejecting the proposal by the U.S. President in its entirety. Moreover, it should be noted that the United States gave a good demonstration that is well versed in realpolitik when the House of Representatives approved the production of MX missiles and B-1 bombers on the same day Reagan made the pronouncement about which we have made this comment.

LATIN AMERICAN AGREEMENT ON COMMUNISM PROPOSED

PY211923 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 Nov 81 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques, chief of the army's joint staff, revealed yesterday that, at the 14th meeting of American armies recently held in Washington, Brazil proposed "an agreement of Latin American countries against the common enemy, international communism." General Marques explained, however, that the Brazilian Army's proposal was "directed at ideas, not at armed intervention in other countries." He denied reports saying that the creation of a unit to intervene in El Salvador had been discussed at the meeting of American armies. Marques believes that Brazil's presence at that meeting was important, "particularly for the exchange of ideas and experience."

OPPOSITION PARTIES PROTEST SENTENCING OF LULA

PY210124 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Brasilia, 20 Nov (AFP) -- The opposition Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] and the Workers' Party [PT] released two individual notes here today protesting the sentencing of metalworkers' leader Luis Inacio da Silva, nicknamed Lula, and of 10 other unionists accused of violating the national security law.

Lula and his 10 companions were sentenced last night by the Sao Paulo Military Court to imprisonment varying between 2 years and 3 years and 6 months. They were accused of having instigated collective disobedience to the laws during a metalworkers' strike in April and May 1980, violating the national security law.

In an official note signed by its president, Ulysses Guimaraes, the largest Brazilian opposition party stated that the PMDB expresses solidarity with the metalworkers' leaders who have been sentenced. The note added that the decision of the military court was a serious injustice. The PT, headed by Lula, also protested in an official note the sentencing of its president and 10 other union leaders. The PT note stated that it is an offense to the juridical law and awareness of the country.

In several factories of the Sao Paulo industrial belt, the metalworkers stopped their activities today for 1 hour as a protest for the sentencing of Lula and his 10 companions.

FINANCE MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT KUWAIT

PY200137 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Nov 81 p 19

[By O GLOBO special correspondent Odail Figueiredo]

[Excerpt] Kuwait -- The Brazilian Government's desire to obtain resources from Kuwait for undertakings concerning the Carajas project did not reach conclusive understandings during the 2-day visit made to Kuwait by the Brazilian business delegation headed by Finance Minister Ernane Galveas.

According to Central Bank President Carlos Langoni, Kuwaiti officials stressed they would rather make investments in small and medium-size projects abroad to diversify and better distribute their investments instead of concentrating resources in large projects. Members of the Kuwaiti Government did not specifically mention the Carajas project at the meeting they held with the Brazilian delegation.

This difficulty, however, did not eliminate the possibility of attracting Arab resources for the Carajas project. According to Eduardo de Carvalho, president of the Sao Paulo State Bank, the Kuwaiti Government is more interested in carrying out direct investments abroad than in simple financial investments.

Galveas, Langoni and other members of the Brazilian delegation were received yesterday by Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti chief of state, and by Abdul Wahab al-Tammar, president of the Kuwaiti foreign trading, contracting and investment company, and held a meeting with the country's financial officials, including also the bankers who make up the business delegation.

It has been decided in these contacts that Kuwait will initially invest \$100 million in a project for breeding goats and sheep in Bahia aimed at exporting the meat to the Arab market. These investments, however, which will be controlled by the Arab-Brazilian Investment Company [ABICO], could be expanded to \$300 million later, according to Antonio Chagas Meirelles, director of the Central Bank's banking area. In addition, according to Meirelles, Kuwaiti investments in the future will also embrace products such as soybeans and fruits, always seeking exports to the Arab market.

The Brazilian delegation will leave today for Bahrain, and Saturday for Saudi Arabia. In Bahrain they must sign a loan contract for ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc.] for \$300 million.

TURBAY COMMITTED TO STRUGGLE AGAINST GUERRILLAS

PA220236 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpt] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that the activities of foreign forces interested in destabilizing the country will not succeed. He promised that next year he will turn the government over to a worthy successor who will be chosen by the free will of the people. We are going to wage a battle to bring peace to the country and strengthen security. We shall not be ruled by forces other than those chosen by the will of the people, Turbay Ayala said in Girardot during the opening of a bank of the republic branch.

The president defended his economic and social program and denied that he had attacked the Supreme Court during his speech yesterday at the Superior War School. He said that he had been surprised at the way in which his words had been distorted in the press. I do not attack institutions, I defend them, the chief of state said.

Referring to the problem of public order, Turbay Ayala said that his government had not abused the special measures. He also said that an Aeropesca aircraft, hijacked in October by a guerrilla command, had transported a load of weapons from La Guajira to El Caqueta.

The foiled invasion of guerrillas, badly trained in Cuba, the hijacking of the aircraft to transport weapons, the sinking, in the Pacific, of a ship carrying a large cargo of weapons and ammunition and falsely flying a Honduran flag, all clearly show the presence of foreign forces in Colombian domestic affairs. However, these actions will not succeed. We shall not be ruled by forces other than those chosen by the will of the people, the president of the republic said.

The president said that subversion cannot only be fought with the application of the electoral code but that laws must also be passed to successfully confront it. Turbay Ayala said that the declaration of [word indistinct] of Legislative Act No 1 of 1979, had created problems and difficulties for the national government.

Army Antiguerilla Effort

PA210208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0846 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Bogota, 20 Nov (EFE) -- The Colombian Army today admitted that the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla group has a large force in the southern part of the country, but warned that the struggle against that group will continue.

Following an inspection of the Caqueta area by the army commander, Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, military spokesmen said that the army troops are fighting "intensively" against the "rebels."

They indicated that there are many M-19 members in the areas of Caqueta and Putumayo areas, but added that besides struggling with the army, the guerrillas face the normal rigors of the jungle. The army sources pointed out that Operation Christmas, which is aimed at reducing guerrilla activity, has had positive results and that it will be continued indefinitely.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER DENIES COUP REPORTS

PA210254 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Government Minister Galo Garcia Feraud has denied that the regime of President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea suffocated an attempt at rebellion by a top member of the armed forces. The statement was made when he was asked about a report which appeared in a Chilean paper saying that the government had allegedly put down a rebellion attempt led by former Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera and a high-ranking military officer.

Garcia Feraud said that these reports had nothing to do with the truth and noted that as far as he knew, former Foreign Minister Barrera is a staunch democrat who, although not currently in the government ranks, maintains friendly relations with it. He denied that Barrera had participated in any coup attempt, adding that he could affirm that the former foreign minister is a man of democratic beliefs who can in no way be linked to any rebellious movement aimed at hindering what the Ecuadorean people want, that is, a democratic life and work.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET PERUVIAN COUNTERPART

PA221419 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez will hold his first meeting with his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias Stella, during the international meetings to take place in Panama and St Lucia where high-level Latin American Economic System [SELA] and OAS meetings will take place. The two ministers will meet in an effort to establish negotiations for finding a definite solution to the border differences between Ecuador and Peru.

Valencia will participate in the SELA meeting to take place in Panama by the end of the month to establish a qualitative change in the relations of the southern hemisphere with the United States. From there, Valencia will go to St Lucia, a new state joining the OAS. There, the foreign ministers of the region will discuss international matters of interest to Latin America and the Caribbean.

In this framework, Foreign Minister Valencia will establish contact with all the foreign ministers of Latin America, but especially with Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias with whom he will discuss the border differences between the two countries.

Valencia said recently that this is the most important problem of Ecuador's foreign policy and the heaviest load on the country. He has invited Peru to initiate serious negotiations aimed at finding a just and definitive solution to the problem.

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORTS -- Quito, 20 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuador has officially announced that it has insured the sale of 77 percent of its exportable oil (85,000 barrels of oil per day) during the next 2 years, at \$34.25 per barrel. All sale contracts reportedly include automatic price adjustment clauses in accordance with OPEC rates and long-term contracts are now favored. Ecuador will export its oil to Brazil, Uruguay, South Korea and the United States. Although Ecuador exports 50 percent of the 220,000 barrels of oil it produces daily, Natural Resources and Energy Minister Eduardo Ortega has already announced that Ecuador will become an importer by the end of this decade, a development which will strangle the country's economy. According to him, the government is according top priority to the search for new hydrocarbons reserves and to the reduction of the domestic consumption of oil derivatives, which has increased 10 percent annually. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1944 GMT 20 Nov 81 PA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS GUYANA'S CHARGES

PA222225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2350 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Caracas, 21 Nov (EFE) -- Guyana's attempt to portray Venezuela as a country which threatens another with aggression, responds to Guyana's objective to avoid complying with its international obligations. This statement was made by a Venezuelan Foreign Ministry memorandum sent to the UN secretary general. The memorandum replies to a document presented at the UN General Assembly by the Guyanese Government.

In the Foreign Ministry document released today, Venezuela deplores that the Guyanese Government persists in its attempt to present in a multilateral forum, a problem which has an instrument for its treatment by the parties involved. This document was freely agreed to by the two countries and the United Kingdom in Geneva.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry says that the Guyanese position is a propaganda maneuver based on "false statements and vested and slanderous interpretations." Venezuela says that the Guyanese position demands reparations in view of "the unspeakable plunder of which it was a victim during last century's colonial imperialism." In this respect the Foreign Ministry says that it will not allow itself to be morally pressured by a false presentation of the situation, in which "we are portrayed as a strong country which is attempting to cause a weaker one."

In December, Venezuela will officially present its claim to the territory according to the Geneva agreement and will not renew the protocol. This position has provoked Guyana's protest. In the Foreign Ministry document Venezuela says that when it recognized the independence of Guyana, it reasserted its rights to the territory up to the Essequibo; however, it implemented no "specific actions of occupation, possession and extensive development."

The final part of the document emphasizes that the Venezuelan Government again wants to reassert that it is aware that Guyana is not the British Empire and that Guyana is not directly responsible for the injustices committed against Venezuela. Therefore, Venezuela reasserts its willingness to find, within the Geneva agreement, a practical solution to the problem and urges the Republic of Guyana to abide by its international commitments and to fulfill its obligations according to the Geneva agreement.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION REACHES 1981 PEAK

PA222242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2340 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Caracas, 20 Nov (EFE) -- This week Venezuelan petroleum production reached its highest point this year, when 2,231,000 barrels a day were produced. According to the WEEKLY LETTER published by the Energy and Mines Ministry, the exploitation of crude in Venezuela from January to November of this year has been of 2,084,000 barrels a day.

Starting in October, Venezuelan production has increased rapidly to a point where it surpassed the limit established by the Government of 2.2 million barrels a day. In May, production began to decrease considerably following Venezuelan's decision, in concert with the other OPEC countries, to reduce its production by 10 percent.

Venezuelan exports dropped during the months of June, July and August and it was feared that the decrease would affect the normal flow of foreign currency into the country. Government spokesmen explained that the decision to reduce production was due to a surplus of crude on the international market. This could have created a disastrous drop in prices.

Venezuela managed to maintain its price and in October it joined other OPEC members to stabilize the price at \$34 a barrel.

LOPEZ PORTILLO: REAGAN'S PROPOSAL 'VERY POSITIVE'

PA221539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2201 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico, 21 Nov (EFE) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo reiterated here today that he will insist "always in searching for political solutions" for Central America, which he described as a "strife-torn area."

In an interview granted to Soviet newsman Karen A. Khachaturov, deputy chairman of the NOVOSTI press agency, last Wednesday night, and which was released by the Mexican presidential press office, Lopez Portillo said that "in the case of Central America, we reiterate noninterference in internal affairs, that is, the fundamental position of Mexico."

Regarding El Salvador, the Mexican chief of state stated that his government believes the solution should be taken to a sort of constituent assembly which will allow it to advance democratically, seeking solutions that reflect the will of the Salvadoran people. He added that the same should occur in the democratization process of Nicaragua so that, according to him, this country can resolve its economic problems and, thereafter, advance in its political solutions, also subject to self-determination. Previously Lopez Portillo had said that in his opinion the situation in Central America appears to be "complex" and that "unfortunately, it has not improved despite the efforts which we have made to seek a political solution in which the Latin American countries of the area are basically in agreement."

The Mexican president, whose term ends on 1 December of next year, termed "very positive" the disarmament proposal voiced Wednesday by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to his Soviet counterpart Leonid Brezhnev. With regard to this, Lopez Portillo said that the proposal was especially satisfying to him because there is a "very interesting" allusion to what he called the Cancun spirit "in the thought that before resorting to arms and violent solutions, one must think of the development of the countries having problems." The North-South summit was held from 22 to 23 October in the Mexican Cancun resort beach.

The president also said that the destiny of humanity lies in the hands of the large powers and added that he would view with sympathy an agreement on denuclearization of the regions and, of course, the arms ban throughout the world. "Fortunately, in America positive strides have been made and I believe that an appeal of this kind, another insistent one and those deemed advisable are always useful, I believe in it," Lopez Portillo noted. Concluding, the president described as "very positive" the relations between his country and the USSR.

PRESIDENT PRAISES JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS

FL181829 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 2205 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo affirmed today that Mexico and Japan maintain exemplary relations within the North-South context. It is the only country, he said, that systematically seeks to buy Mexican products while others attempt to flood our market with their products.

President Lopez Portillo spoke as he received members of the mission promoting Mexican-Japanese trade led by (Buchiniro Tanabe), president of the Mitsubishi Administrative Council, who visited the official residence at Los Pinos. The chief executive noted the importance of Mexican-Japanese relations because Japan has a voluntary policy of aid to developing nations. "Few nations speak and act with congruency," he said. This is the result of that [offer] put forward by the minister of Japan at the Cancun meeting, and the presence of Japanese businessmen represents an extraordinary exercise of congruency, because it is easy to speak but more difficult to perform, he said.

"I believe that the relations between our two worlds is exemplary, you are industrially developed while we are in the process of development." He added that he was sure that what Mexico and Japan accomplish would serve as an example to the international community.

Fortunately, he said, considerable time has been spent in phases of declarations and talks within Mexican-Japanese relations to the point that we have a common understanding and know what to expect from each other.

He told the Japanese visitors that as they toured the country they must have noticed that it is a nation of tremendous contrasts, since the people of the urban areas live like they would in any other society of the industrialized world while others live as in neolithic times. In contrast with Japan, Mexico is a nation in the process of integration. In the last 60 years we have had to build a country five times the size the one lived in during the revolution. We have many problems but we also have many solutions. The chief executive said that while rapid development in Mexico is a solution, it is also a problem because it faces a world in recession and subject to trade activities.

He explained that all countries want to sell to us but few want to buy from us, that is why we appreciate so much the Japanese efforts. That is what I call a congruent policy, he emphasized. He affirmed that this is the way in which solid, long-term relations are established, because like in any good business, one betrayal may be tolerated, perhaps two, but not three.

Finally, he concluded that this is an opportunity for the developed nations and those in the process of development to note that good relations, founded on solid and constructive peace, can only be built on equality, justice and mutual benefits.

LOPEZ PORTILLO DISCUSSES C.A., CUBA FOR NBC

FL202230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2145 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has warned that a military action against Cuba or Nicaragua would violate all international principles and said that Mexico could act as a go-between to solve conflicts through dialogue. The nation's chief executive made the statement during an interview for representatives of the U.S. television network NBC at the official Los Pinos residence.

The president said that Mexico would assert the principles of international law that guide the conduct of civilized nations if a huge mistake was made and the United States intervened in Cuba or Nicaragua. He said that Mexico believes in the need to defend the area and emphasized that it was the causes of the economic, political and social problems which deserved special attention and not violent action against the effects of these problems.

Lopez Portillo said that before resorting to violent and arbitrary extremes, one should look for reasonable ways and peaceful solutions, which have already been proposed.

Asked if Mexico would mediate between Cuba and the United States, the president said: "We can act as go-between because we are friends of both; our aim is not to mediate as arbiters or judges but simply to put them in contact on a reasonable footing for communication that will make it possible for them to learn of one another's problems."

Commenting on the situation in Central America, he said that Mexico reaffirms its respect for sovereignty, nonintervention and, "as we say in bullfighting parlance, leave-us-alone," because an intervention in Central America would be a big mistake. He acknowledged that the basic problems of Central America are of an economic nature characteristic of developing countries which have their own process and, in addition, owing to contact with industrialized countries -- the North-South interaction. He added that the solution to the Central America-U.S. relationship has already been formulated and that a work group has been formed for this purpose in an effort to plan economic and social development by means of the support that may be provided. In fact, he said, Mexico and Venezuela are already doing it by means of an agreement, facilitating oil supplies, in which a fund to finance their development has been created with 30 percent of oil sales.

Asked if Mexico is sympathetic to the Guatemalan guerrillas, Lopez Portillo said that no one is passing judgment on events in Guatemala; unfortunately, its domestic problems bear heavily on international relations. He said that Mexico keeps its distance as regards Guatemala's problem and simply "deplores that it has any."

In conclusion, Lopez Portillo congratulated U.S. President Ronald Reagan for his recent speech on disarmament and described his initiative as a brave step, comparing it to the one Anwar as-Sadat took to solve his problem with Israel.

WORKERS SOCIALIST PARTY HOLDS CONVENTION

FL210221 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0052 GMT 21 Nov 81

[By Amado Espitia]

[Text] Mexico City, 20 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- After noting that socialism will be achieved in Mexico through the unity of the people and not through the left, the national leader of the Workers Socialist Party (PST), Rafael Aguilar Talamantes, warned that socialism could not be established through violent means because the United States views Mexico as a zone of strategic security. Giving his report at the fourth national meeting of the PST, Aguilar Talamantes said that Mexico is the link that would lead to a socialist Latin America and hence the U.S. loss of hegemony over the world.

He reiterated that a daring minority cannot establish socialism in Mexico, only a united people can. He said that the phrase "the united left will not be defeated" is not just a slogan; it is basic to popular unity. He said in his report that the oil boom could plunge the Mexican system into a deep crisis if the course of the economy is not properly oriented and if the state and social sectors fail to form an alliance to help along this course in the forthcoming 6-year term.

Previously he had referred to the PST progress and said that in the past 3 years the party has grown five-fold with more than 60,000 members in 2,000 rank and file organizations. The PST is a party on the move, firmly united and fraternal and better organized than in 1978, he said.

The first day of sessions was marked by slogans such as "we will do battle together, the party and the people." The PST's presidential candidate, Candido Diaz Cerecero, was welcomed with slogans such as: "Candido, our friend, the people are with you." Special guests from all the socialist bloc countries attended the meeting, as did socialist organizations from Latin America and even the Arab countries. The members of the PST's Executive Committee, with the exception of Aguilar Talamantes and Diaz Cerecero, gave up their seats at the presidential table to the special guests. The Executive Committee presented its resignation this morning. New leaders will be designated tomorrow. The statutes and platform will be modified during the meeting, which ends on Sunday. The presidential candidate will also be officially named at the end of the meeting.

SOVIET ENVOY CALLS FOR 'HIGHEST LEVEL' TALKS

FL182334 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1945 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The United States and the Soviet Union should "sit down at the table" and for the first time begin serious negotiations toward disarmament and to put an end to tensions in the world. This was said today by the Soviet ambassador to Mexico, Rostislav Sergeyev, in an interview at the Mexico City airport. The ambassador was at the airport to welcome the chairman [as received] of the NOVOSTI press agency, Karen A. Khachaturov, who is scheduled to inaugurate the NOVOSTI bureau in this city. Sergeyev stressed that the Soviet Union has resolved to accede to complete disarmament involving both nuclear and conventional weapons, in order to end international conflicts, expand cooperation among nations and achieve peace in the world. He also said that the powers should end the "war of words" which is more dangerous than any other point of friction. He emphasized that this situation quickens the arms race. Concerning the reasons for his country's absence from the North-South dialogue in Cancun, the Soviet diplomat asserted that it was because the United States blocked Cuba's participation and opposed a balanced consensus between capitalist and socialist countries at the meeting.

But, Sergeyev stressed, Cancun helped to show how dialogue among nations will be from now on. He warned the United States that they must discard the conditions imposed on the negotiations to achieve peace and detente.

In concluding, he said that the Soviet Union and the United States must meet at the highest level to discuss their positions as world powers and allow other countries to take independent stances in keeping with their interests without interference of any kind.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE RAPS U.S. POLICY

PA222252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0106 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 21 Nov (EFE) -- The Mexican Senate's Foreign Affairs Committee criticized here today that U.S. territory is being used by "mercenary groups which intend to invade Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador."

The committee's chairman, Senator Morelos Jaime Canseco, [as received] also criticized President Ronald Reagan's administration because it tolerates and "is blind" to these activities.

Canseco then reasserted the committee's support of the Mexican president's foreign policy and the "upstanding the juridical opposition to the threats of a possible intervention in any of the countries in the Caribbean Basin."

Senator Jaime Canseco finally emphasized the support that the full Senate gave to Lopez Portillo's foreign policy on the occasion of the French-Mexican agreement recognizing the Salvadoran opposition.

#### NAVY DETAINS U.S. VESSEL FISHING IN PACIFIC

PA222232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2148 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Mazatlan, Mexico, 22 Nov (EFE) -- A spokesman for the captain of the port in this city revealed today that the Mexican Navy had captured a U.S. fishing vessel operating without permission in Mexico's exclusive economic zone. The fishing vessel, the Joel Ann, was captured as it fished 40 miles northeast of Cape San Lazaro (lower California) in Mexico's exclusive zone in the Pacific Ocean.

The U.S. vessel arrived here Saturday during the early morning hours. It was escorted by the Mexican Coast Guard vessel Mariano Escovedo. Upon arrival it was ascertained that the Joel Ann carried 120 tons of tuna and 20 tons of bonito.

Mexico and the United States are involved in a dispute over the fishing of tuna in Mexican waters and as a result of this, Mexican tuna exports to the United States have been suspended since the beginning of the year and U.S. fishing vessels are banned from fishing in Mexican waters.

Mazatlan is located some 1,300 km northeast of Mexico City.

COSTA RICAGOVERNMENT TO REQUEST LOANS FROM ARAB COUNTRIES

PA210330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1756 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] San Jose, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Bernd Niehaus and Fernando Altmann, Costa Rican ministers of foreign relations and of energy, respectively, have returned from a trip to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. They made the trip to explore loan possibilities.

Spokesmen for the Energy Ministry announced today that, based on the information obtained by the ministers, the government will present a program to Arab economic groups. The government hopes obtain some \$1 billion to finance electrification, irrigation and port projects.

"The Arabs are not shocked by the amount of the Costa Rican request and can offer loans at lower interest rates than other countries," Minister Altmann said.

According to the Foreign Ministry, this was the first ministerial contact between Costa Rica and the Arab countries in the Middle East.

EL SALVADORPART 2 OF CENTRAL ELECTIONS COUNCIL COMMUNIQUE

PA211615 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Nov 81 pp 2, 21

[Text] The electoral law proposed by the Central Elections Council (CCE) provides for fines between 2,000 and 5,000 colones to be levied on officials or authorities who use their posts to weigh campaigns in favor of specific parties.

The CCE announced this and another penalty in a communique, the first part of which we published yesterday, in response to the agreements reached by the political forum.

The second part of the document reads:

"For minor crimes and infractions that they commit during the same period, they will be brought before a competent judge; but they may not be arrested, imprisoned, or summoned to testify until after the term for which they were elected has concluded.

If a member of the CCE is caught in flagrante delicto during his period of office, he may be arrested by any person or authority, who will be dutybound to immediately turn him over to the permanent commission, if that commission is in recess. [sentence as published]

Article 22, LPP [presumably political parties law], paragraph 3. Military personnel on active duty, agents of the security forces and paramilitary groups that exist or are formed for any political or other motive may not participate in political campaigns.

Paragraph 4. No official or authority may make use of his post to carry out electoral campaigns on penalty of being dismissed or of being liable to a fine between 2,000 and 5,000 colones to be levied by the CCE. This fine will be applicable to the military, agents of the security forces, and religious ministers who, having no post, are subject to the prohibitions of this article.

Paragraph 5. Any party which violates this ban will have its legal status suspended.

Third Agreement:

"That the CCE be given real economic independence and that sufficient funds be assigned for conducting elections and fulfilling its duties."

According to the CCE, the proposed electoral law says, regarding funds:

Article 184. The CCE will impose the fines specified in this law. These fines will be incorporated to the CCE funds.

Article 185. The following are part of the CCE's funds:

- A. The goods and assets it owns within the republic and abroad;
- B. .005 percent of the national budget; and
- C. The money its receives from fines according to the present law.

Fourth Agreement:

"That, as of the date that elections are convoked, the armed forces, according to its commitments, acting through its high command and the Defense Ministry, will give its complete support to the CCE to guarantee the honesty of the elections. It is also recommended that the security corps be made available to the CCE 3 days before and 3 days after the elections."

According to the CCE the proposed electoral law states:

Article 18, paragraph 16. The CCE will be granted the authorities support for the fulfillment of its functions.

Fifth Agreement: [subheads as published]

Sixth Agreement:

Seventh Agreement:

"That the constitutional guarantees necessary for the exercising of the right to vote be established prior to the elections."

"The CCE has publicly stated that the state of emergency must be repealed in order to conduct the elections."

EX-SANDINIST SAYS SALAVADORANS TRAIN IN NICARAGUA

PA221757 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2312 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Julio Cesar Montes Aranda, former Nicaraguan political prisoner, stated today, Saturday, at a press conference that hundreds of Salvadoran guerrillas are training in the Montelimar and Prinzapolka camps in Nicaragua.

He added that "fighting alongside the Salvadoran guerrillas are a large number of Sandinists, especially those of the 19 July Sandinist Youth Squads also called the "divine mobs."

He said that "Nicaragua is serving as a springboard for trafficking of arms to the guerrillas in this country and that the whole operation is carried out from Montelimar."

Montes Aranda, a 30-year old Salvadoran who lived in Nicaragua until 2 months ago, said that he belonged to the third faction of Eden Pastora and that he had participated in the takeover of the airport of Nicaragua during the war against Anastasio Somoza.

After the airport takeover, he said, he was sent to Havana, Cuba to take a course on "administration of airports" but when he returned the Sandinist government had plotted against him, accusing him of being Somozist and a member of the secret police, after which he was confined as a political prisoner for more than 2 years in prison.

He concluded by stating: "I have come to El Salvador to carry out a civic campaign in favor of democracy and to reveal the communism of Nicaragua which is training an army to invade Central America."

#### HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORTS VIOLATIONS

PA211412 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 Nov 81 p 21

[Paid advertisement by the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador]

[Excerpts] The first half of November has just gone by and in such a short time another large number of violations of the Salvadorans' human rights have again been committed. These are added to the ones committed in previous months and years. Although the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador [CDHES] and other humanitarian organizations have not stopped denouncing so many violations, they have not ceased.

Between 1 and 15 November, many people (workers, students, teachers, and professionals) were killed in the streets or in their homes. Their mutilated bodies were later found with signs of having been tortured on the sides of roads, ravines, garbage dumps, El Playon and other desolate places.

In recent days, many people have been arrested by members of the army and security forces merely because they do not completely support the government or because they have expressed ideas opposed to it.

In view of the denunciations of all these cases, the CDHES has been carrying out various actions, including informing the proper authorities and advising the relatives of the victims regarding the presentation of writs of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court. However, none of these actions has yielded positive results.

We also wish to mention here that the people's right of self-determination, which is recognized by the international community as necessary for coexistence, has been systematically violated, to the detriment of the interests of the Salvadoran people.

Everyone knows that countries like the United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Venezuela, Chile and Argentina have been intervening in the domestic affairs of El Salvador. They have been helping the junta in military, diplomatic, economic and other ways so that the junta will have more resources.

As part of that intervention, the governments that support the Salvadoran Government in its activities against the people are trying to create an atmosphere favorable for the organization of an "inter-American peace force" which, as history has shown, would be nothing but an occupation force that, according to the plans of its promoters, would come to violently silence the people's aspirations for freedom.

The Armies of Honduras, Chile and Argentina have offered to supply the government junta with troops for the same purpose.

For quite some time Honduras and Guatemala have also been cooperating with troops inside Salvadoran territory, as has been learned.

The intervention of the Venezuelan Government in Salvadoran domestic affairs is so clear that the first thing that President Herrera Campins did during his visit to China was to speak of the Salvadoran problems with the rulers of that distant Asian country.

In the framework of the electoral process that the government junta is promoting there has been talk about a possible political amnesty for the political prisoners. This would be a partial amnesty since it would only favor a few and not all the prisoners. The imprisoned political leaders, most of whom have not been indicted, would be tried in court-martials.

It is also known that some political prisoners freed by the junta were persecuted after leaving prison.

In view of all these crimes and abuses, the CDHES demands:

From the government junta and the Defense Ministry:

1. Respect for the lives as well as the moral and physical integrity of prisoners. They should be released unless there are grounds for their arrest, in which case they should be remanded to the proper courts;
2. An end to the arbitrary arrests of citizens;
3. Investigation and clarification of the political assassinations which have been denounced, the arrest of the culprits who should then be remanded to the courts for trial and sentencing.

From the Governments of the United States, Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, Venezuela and Honduras: an end to intervention in our country.

The CDHES asks the international humanitarian organizations such as the International Red Cross, the UN Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International and others to become interested in what is occurring in El Salvador so that they can contribute to stopping the violation of the rights of the Salvadorans.

San Salvador, 16 November 1981, CDHES

[Signed] Jose Luis Sanchez Canengues, cedula No 1-1-214197; Juan Jose Lopez Mejia, No 1-1105146; Ricardo Martinez Hernandez, No 1-5-6323024; Maria Julia Reyes Perez, No 1-1-6017767; Ana Maria Hernandez Martinez, No 1-3-0055300

#### REPORTAGE ON ARMED FORCES, GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

##### Clashes in Suchitoto

PA201703 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Soldiers who have been fighting extremists along the Suchitoto road for the past 24 hours vowed today that they have killed at least 40 of them and that they themselves have suffered only 8 casualties.

The army troops watching the road said that extremist groups had been attacking them since noon yesterday and that several clashes have taken place, especially at the La Bermuda turn-off.

The road to Suchitoto is virtually militarized and posts have been placed at every kilometer to control terrorist acts like the destruction of La Guara Bridge on km 30 and to prevent attacks and robbery of vehicles and people going to San Salvador or Suchitoto.

Reports indicate that the extremists have been harassing the military posts in the last few hours in an effort to destroy them or force them off the road, but that the troops are remaining firm in their positions and are repelling all attacks.

At about 1400 today, a large group of extremists attacked the military post at the La Bermuda turn-off. The assailants used different kinds of weapons but that when they found they could not defeat the soldiers, they fled through the sugarcane plantations.

Meanwhile, to prevent the destruction of the La Guara Bridge from interrupting traffic, a new passage was opened 300 meters from the old one. Though the terrain makes traffic difficult, people are managing to cross the Sucio River and to reach their destinations.

#### Departmental Actions Reported

PA220205 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Nov 81 p 16

[Excerpt] Peasants from many villages in the cantons of Tejutla and La Palma, Chalatenango Department, are abandoning their homes to escape the terrorism unleashed by armed groups. Several heads of family have been slain for refusing to collaborate with the guerrillas, security corps sources reported.

Sources from a military garrison in Tejutla reported that the exodus of families is greater in the cantons of El Tremedal, El Carrizal, El Cerron, El Quebradero, Las Canitas, Teosinte, El Barrancon, Aposento, Los Pocitos, El Jardin and La Palma. The peasants told the military authorities that "they left everything behind to save their lives."

The same sources reported that on the main northern highway, between Tejutla and La Palma, the extremists are stopping all vehicles and robbing the passengers of everything they have.

The day before yesterday, in Tecoluca, San Vicente Department the terrorists destroyed a water tank belonging to the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers, ANDA, and the pipeline in La Laguneta Canton. The damage has not been repaired due to the presence of armed guerrillas in the zone.

Security forces from Suchitoto reported that the day before yesterday, in the afternoon, terrorists blew up the Sinacampa Bridge, which is on the highway that goes from Sinacampa to Aguacayo Canton. This action has created another land communication problem in that area of Cuscatlan Department. The same sources added that the terrorists left some handbills in which they say that "they are going to isolate the area occupied by the guerrillas." Troops were dispatched to the area to begin a combing operation.

#### Report on Cabanas Operation

PA210231 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Nov 81 pp 3, 47

[Text] Sensuntepeque -- Approximately eight camps, each containing some 300 extremists who, according to military reports, were getting ready to destroy the "5 November" Dam, were surrounded during the military operation that the armed forces carried out in that department.

Lt Col Sigfredo Ochoa Perez, commander of Cabanas Department, said that 1,200 soldiers participated in an 8-day "cleanup" operation in the place known as Pena Blanca, main redoubt of the extremists. In their clandestine radio transmissions the extremists termed Pena Blanca impregnable and a "free territory."

The source said that the extremist People's Liberation Forces, FPL; and the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, operated in the area. In their camps, a 70-bed field hospital was dismantled; hideouts, fortifications and trenches were destroyed and a large quantity of weapons was confiscated.

In the place known as Mapulaca, a small landing strip was discovered. Airplanes filled with weapons, medicine, food and money which supposedly came from Nicaragua landed there.

The source said that in radio communications between the extremists in Pena Blanca and Nicaragua it was heard that the subversive groups had many battalions whose members fled during the operation through escape routes to Chalatenango via the Lempa River and Honduras. Some of them were captured and 230 were killed. It had been previously reported that the extremists had sustained 150 dead.

The main camps captured by the armed forces are those of San Jeronimo, San Felipe, La Pinte, Lomas Pachas, Santa Marta, Calaque, Jocotillo and Pena Blanca, considered as the main operations base and headquarters of the top extremist leaders.

Lt Col Sigfredo Ochoa Perez explained that during the operation, airplanes constantly overflew the area, apparently to help the extremists who were fleeing to the previously mentioned zones from Pena Blanca, a rather high mountain which is difficult to penetrate.

The departmental commander said that it has been proven that organizations and institutions such as "Doctors Without Borders," whose members come from France and the United States; and Caritas constantly helped the FPL and FARN extremists by giving them food and medical attention. He said that it has been proven that Caritas transported weapons for the extremists.

#### FMLN Paracentral Front Reports

PA212303 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Nov 81

[FMLN war communique from paracentral front -- read by announcer]

[Text] Cerro de San Pedro, 16 November: At 0600 FMLN forces ambushed an army tanker guarded by national guardsmen. Several of the guardsmen were wounded. A few minutes later our forces clashed with an enemy patrol composed of national guardsmen and paramilitary personnel, two of whom were killed along with a guardsman. A 12-gauge shotgun and olive-drab uniforms were seized.

Guazapa front, 5 November: At 1930, we launched a harassment attack on the Apopa command post and inflicted three casualties on the enemy.

On November 14 at 0300, Trinidad Canton was taken by FMLN squads which clashed with enemy patrols. Eight soldiers were captured; the rest fled. Two 38-cal revolvers were captured. Not far from this canton the enemy had deployed troops and a clash ensued which lasted until 1900. Two paramilitary units were captured when our troops broke through the enemy lines. The number of enemy casualties could not be determined.

Enemy positions on Campana Hill on the new road to Suchitoto were harassed by our units. We inflicted one casualty on them. As our forces withdrew from Campana Hill along the banks of the (Zarzato) River, they clashed with an enemy patrol. It could not be determined if any casualties were inflicted. We suffered no casualties.

We launched an attack on the paramilitary headquarters on the Primavera ranch on 14 November. The enemy casualties included a seriously wounded lieutenant who was urgently helicoptered to a military hospital in San Salvador.

On 16 November, FMLN fighters captured six members of the death squad in [words indistinct] and were interrogated.

GUATEMALAARMY CHIEF SEES NO NEED FOR 'NORTHERN TRIANGLE'

PA220022 Paris AFP in Spanish 2156 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Guatemala, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, Guatemalan Army chief of staff, said today that for the moment "the so-called northern triangle formed by the Armies of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras does not exist."

The military chief stated that "at the present time it is not necessary because Guatemala and El Salvador, the two countries most affected by subversion, have capable armies and we are controlling the situation."

Previously, Central American media had said that the armies of those three countries were about to unite to jointly combat the guerrillas in the area.

Lucas also stressed that the Guatemalan Army needs neither foreign intervention nor military aid to combat the guerrillas. He noted that "our ability and combat morale are very strong."

OVER 100 GUERRILLAS ATTACK NAHUALA, SOLOLA

PA201557 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] There was a new terrorist attack in Nahuala, Solola. More than 100 guerrillas, men and women, threw Claymore mines [as heard] at the municipality buildings, the national police, the post office and the radio station in Nahuala. There were no casualties but the damage is considerable. The municipal archives were completely destroyed and the subversives stole reports on police agents from the police station.

ANTIGUERRILLA DRIVE LAUNCHED IN CHIMALTENANGO

PA210304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1613 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, army chief of staff, reported here today that the Guatemalan Army has launched its largest antiguerrilla operation to date by sending several thousand troops to Chimaltenango Department.

Although no precise data is available on the initial results of the operation, which began on Wednesday night, the top-ranking military chief said that several guerrillas have been killed, others have been arrested, and that many of the rebels' "letter drops" have been captured.

Chimaltenango is one of the departments most torn by subversion. The largest military operation to be carried out by the army against the insurgents will be focused on that department in an effort to "totally pacify" the area.

HONDURASPAPER SAID TO CONFIRM SALVADORAN TROOPS' ENTRY

PA210250 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Report by (Victor Antonio Handal), news director of Emisoras Unidas in San Pedro Sula]

[Excerpt] The newspaper TIEMPO, published in San Pedro Sula, carries a lengthy report regarding the situation on the border with El Salvador.

The front page reports: According to political leaders of La Virtud, the Salvadoran Army did violate our territory. Here is the report:

Upon learning of the charge that Salvadoran troops had entered into our territory in Lempira Department, TIEMPO sent two of its reporters to the site of the incidents. The reporters gathered the data on which this report is based. However, our reporters, the newspaper adds, were unable to establish if the Honduran soldiers killed on the border -- as reported by the commander of the 12th Infantry Battalion -- died as a result of bullet wounds inflicted by the guerrillas or by the Salvadoran Army, as is being said in that area.

It was not possible to interview Bianca Jagger, the Nicaraguan actress; the employee of the U.S. Congress and much less the clergymen who witnessed the entry of the troops because they were leaving for Tegucigalpa when our reporters got there.

However, representatives of Caritas told the reporters that these people were not detained by Honduran military authorities or the Salvadoran soldiers as was originally reported by international agencies.

Local political leaders in La Virtud confirmed that Salvadoran troops entered La Virtud on Monday and after joining Honduran military authorities, they captured a large number of refugees. Some of the refugees escaped through the intervention of American clergymen.

The entry of Salvadoran troops into our territory has been denounced here and abroad. According to the reports, which were confirmed by (Noemi Espinoza), director of the Permanent Committee for National Emergency, the Salvadoran soldiers surrounded La Virtud and took some refugees with them on Monday afternoon.

It was also reported that three Honduran soldiers were killed in this operation. Furthermore, it was also reported that a Caritas representative had been killed too.

(Carlos Machulde), president of the local Liberal Council, said: We were home when we saw 25 Salvadoran soldiers march by two abreast. They were led by one soldier who carried a white handkerchief on his rifle.

This report becomes almost unnecessary because when you arrive in La Virtud the tension is evident in the people. They avoid conversation, whisper in secret and retire to their homes whenever they see a stranger.

#### FOREIGN SECRETARY DENIES PROTEST ON NICARAGUA

PA221457 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 21 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra denied today, Saturday, that he had traveled to Washington to lodge a protest with the OAS on a military attack by Nicaragua.

A spokesman for the Foreign Secretariat and Honduran Defense Minister Col Mario Flores Theresin had told local newsmen that Elvir Sierra had made a quick trip to the United States last Sunday to file the cited protest.

"My visit to the United States was to receive medical treatment and did not involve official business of the Honduran Government, much less a protest for which diplomatic channels exist," Elvir Sierra explained.

The foreign secretary abstained from commenting on the reports by one of his spokesmen and the defense minister and turned to other topics.

He said he has received charges that Salvadoran troops have violated Honduran territory and that the necessary investigations are being made, and if they are confirmed, the protest will be sent to the Salvadoran Government.

He also said that a protest may be sent to the Nicaraguan Government if military actions between the armies of the two countries on the common border are confirmed.

The foreign secretary said that the Honduran Government realizes the touchy situation in Central America and that it is materially impossible to safeguard the entire borderline to prevent territorial violations.

Honduras has broad borders with Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua and these are often the scene of incursions by armed civilians and military troops pursuing them.

#### NICARAGUA

##### AMBASSADOR TO U.S. VIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PA211400 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 81 p 1, 12

[Exclusive interview with Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States Arturo Cruz by Homil for LA PRENSA on 18 November 1981 in Managua]

[Excerpts] "I am leaving deeply concerned over Nicaragua's internal situation, but I am somewhat optimistic that it will improve," Nicaraguan Ambassador to the United States Arturo Cruz said this morning at 0830 at August Cesar Sandino Airport, shortly before leaving for the United States.

##### My Opinion

Ambassador Cruz added: "I believe that I should be replaced by someone more identified with the FSLN."

In this respect he said: I want to be very clear about this. It does not mean that I am at odds with the FSLN, because on the contrary, I maintain ties of friendship that link me to the 'Group of 12.' It is obvious, however, that in these difficult times the ambassador to the United States should be someone fully identified with the FSLN."

##### Troubled Domestic Situation

"Besides," Cruz said, "it is well-known that I am very concerned over the country's domestic situation, although it is correct to say that I have been a dissident within the government and am part of a second stage of opposition; that is, an opposition within the revolution.

"I have been a dissident voice; however, I have never been treated with disapproval or displeasure by the FSLN leadership. This corroborates the prevailing pluralist spirit."

However, I am truly very concerned over the domestic situation. I am very upset by what happened to LA PRENSA recently. I am leaving, however, somewhat confident because I understand that there is a good climate in this respect.

"I am also seriously concerned over what has happened to the dissidents who have been imprisoned. Enrique Dreyfus' case affects me directly. We are childhood friends. But I am optimistic in this respect because I know that a well-intentioned effort is being made. There is also an effort to find a national conciliation formula. This must be achieved, otherwise the nation's economic situation will deteriorate still more and true freedom in Nicaragua may be threatened."

#### Accusations Are Unfounded

"However," Ambassador Cruz said, "the charges made that Nicaragua has been serving as logistical base for Salvadoran rebels has not been proved in any way.

"We, at the embassy, sent a letter to the Washington POST refuting the charges appearing in the article written by newsmen Evans and Novak. We have never seen, however, an official U.S. Government statement withdrawing the charges.

"Likewise, Fidel Castro recently sent a letter to the editor concerning this. We have officially asked that the matter be cleared up. Therefore, we have a serious conflict in this respect."

#### Nicaragua's Armament Levels

"We are also charged," Cruz said, "with having armament levels way beyond the needs of our own security and that this causes 'instability in the region.'

"However, the truth is that as long as the revolutionary government does not reach an understanding within Central America and it is approved by the United States, we will have to live on the defensive."

The fact is that there are daily harassments in the northern part of Nicaragua, which has practically become a battlefield. This shows that it is not a paranoid attitude of the revolutionary government, but that there are valid reasons to fear military aggression and Nicaragua must, therefore, maintain a defensive stance.

"Also," Cruz continues explaining that, "the suspension of bilateral official economic aid by the United States was not very positive."

#### Observations

When Ambassador Cruz was told that partial and impartial observers were of the opinion that Nicaragua intended to remain in the Soviet orbit but was trying to bill the United States for the cost of the revolution, he said:

"I understand what they are saying and also that the revolutionary government would like to have the best of the two worlds -- that is, obtain financing from the Western world and remain inclined toward the Soviet bloc. I think that this is exaggerated. What I really believe is that the revolutionary government intends to follow a truly nonaligned policy."

"In my opinion, the Nicaraguan revolution is going through a serious test. It is a revolution with great problems, a harassed revolution. What is being particularly tested in Nicaragua is whether or not the alliances are operational. That is what is at stake here. This is why I have faith, as I have always said, in the patriotism of the Sandinist Front leaders, and that they are going to make a revolution which is not a carbon copy of any other. This is why it has to be a happy revolution where the rights of man will be well respected."

#### Harsh Language

When Ambassador Cruz was told that the Sandinist language toward the United States was at times aggressive and offensive, the ambassador replied: "Yes, but the rhetoric of the high-ranking U.S. Government officials has nothing conciliatory about it."

When asked if he referred to Alexander Haig, he said:

"I do not want to mention specific names, since, as must be understood, I am still at this post and as a country's envoy; I must not criticize high-ranking officials, although I must reject any accusations.

"The fact is that when rumors are openly made quoting officials and these in turn make open statements in forums like the United States Senate where it is said that the possibility of any kind of understanding with Nicaragua has been discarded, this does not lead to the establishment of a climate of understanding.

"Also, so far the revolutionary government has used much rhetoric, but the United States is now using rhetoric and action. Also it has made emphatic statements and insinuations, that it could deal with us militarily. It is also obvious that the suspension of economic aid including the PL 480 resources for the purchase of food are not very friendly actions."

#### ARCHBISHOP CLARIFIES CARACAS STATEMENTS

PA221950 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 81 p 16

[Text] "No decision was adopted at the Latin American Episcopal Council, CELAM, meeting that just concluded in Bogota, Colombia, but we evaluated the work carried out during 1981." This statement was made this morning by Monsignor Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, who returned yesterday to the country.

The prelate said that some 1982 programs were worked on and that the meetings to take place next year were scheduled, including the general meeting that will take place in Haiti to elect the new CELAM board of directors.

The archbishop said that there will be another meeting in Buenos Aires, Argentina and that a seminar for clergymen will take place in Peru.

Monsignor Obando y Bravo said he stayed in Caracas, Venezuela 1 day before returning to Nicaragua. While in Caracas, he talked with the president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, who he thanked for honoring the Nicaraguan Church by giving him the Francisco Miranda Order.

#### Some Said the Truth, Others Did Not

Monsignor Obando y Bravo said that when he goes out of the country, he is the object of journalistic curiosity. He said that he granted several interviews. Besides, the archbishop explained, "it is usual for CELAM to hold new conferences."

It was at one of these news conferences that journalists made it evident that they are very interested in knowing about the situation in Nicaragua. I have seen that some reports contain what I did say, but others do not, the archbishop said. He added: This problem of communications always exists.

#### The Matter of the Cubans

The Monsignor said: When they asked me if the high command is occupied by the Cubans, I answered in the following manner:

"Many Cubans came during the literacy campaign and they occupy some posts, but I did not say that they have the most important posts in Nicaragua."

"Regarding the number of Cuban teachers who were in Nicaragua during the literacy campaign, I told them that it has been said that approximately 2,000 worked in that effort.

"When I was asked what were the objectives of the campaign, I answered according to what the leaders of the revolution have said, that the campaign had three goals: first, to propagandize, to organize and to introduce literacy."

### The Ideology

The archbishop added: The newsmen also asked me about the ideology of the Nicaraguan Government leaders. The television newsmen and those from other communications media were very interested in this.

Monsignor Obando y Bravo noted: One of them asked me: We are sure that the Government of Nicaragua is totalitarian, what do you say?

I answered, the archbishop said, that this is a government with a Marxist-Leninist orientation, but we cannot say that it is completely totalitarian." [quotation marks as published]

### The Situation of the Church

They also asked me some questions about the situation of the church, the monsignor said. They wanted to know under what conditions we function and they referred to recent events such as that involving Monsignor Pablo Vega. They also asked me about the priests who work with the government occupying public posts, Monsignor Obando y Bravo said.

Regarding Monsignor Vega, I told them that he was involved in an incident in the town of La Libertad, Chontales Department, and that, thank goodness, Monsignor Vega was unhurt, the archbishop of Managua stated.

About the priests working with the government, I told the newsmen that we have followed the guidance of the Holy See and agreed that as long as they have public posts, they will not exercise the priesthood, neither in private nor in public.

### Hostile Actions

Monsignor Obando y Bravo said that the journalists referred to hostile actions against the church and asked if there have been any direct attacks from the government against the church. The archbishop said he told the newsmen this:

"Perhaps not from the top leadership but some intermediate cadres have provoked some incidents such as the one during the Mazzarello mass."

### The Invasions

The archbishop was asked here if the South American journalists touched the subject of invasion threats against Nicaragua. He said:

"Yes. They asked me if I knew about any possibility of an invasion against some Caribbean nations. I told them that I had no capacity to pass judgement on that but that I hope that problems will be solved in a civilized way.

"They also asked me how I see the difficulties that exist between Nicaragua and Colombia over the cays matter. I told them that the Nicaraguan and Colombian authorities can solve those problems through a dialogue."

### The Internal Matter

Monsignor Obando y Bravo said: Some journalists asked me about Nicaragua's domestic situation saying that they believe that our country has already fallen under totalitarianism. The monsignor added: They also stated their concern over the prisoners who are member of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP]. One of these journalists, Monsignor Obando y Bravo noted, asked me: "Monsignor, is it true that in your country there are honest citizens in jail, citizens from the private sector in jail? I told him, Monsignor Obando y Bravo recalled, that yes, it is true that there are some COSEP businessmen in jail, but that I hope that they will soon recover their freedom." [quotation marks as published]

### The Resignation of Dr Cruz

Speaking about subjects other than his tour through South America, the archbishop of Managua was asked about the resignation of Arturo Cruz from his post as ambassador to Washington, and Monsignor Obando y Bravo said:

"Yes, I found out a few days ago that he had resigned. I have always held him in esteem. I have always found him to be a person with much common sense, a very mature person.

"I admire his gesture when he renounced a very important post he had in the United States to serve his fatherland within the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. I also admire his rectitude and his desire to serve the Nicaraguan people."

### WHELOCK RETURNS FROM 'SUCCESSFUL' EUROPEAN TRIP

PA230337 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1654 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, said that the 2 weeks he spent in Europe visiting several countries as head of a Nicaraguan delegation were positive and successful.

He arrived this morning at 0830 accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco and Companero (Raul Guerrero), member of the FSLN International Relations Department.

Wheelock went to Italy, where he participated in FAO's annual meeting. While in Italy he talked with high-ranking government officials and with political party leaders.

In the FRG, the authorities in Bonn reiterated their support for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and the FSLN.

In France, Wheelock talked with members of the government and with President Francois Mitterrand's personal representatives. He also talked with the secretaries general of the Communist and Socialist Parties.

The last stop of his European tour was Spain, where Wheelock talked with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, PSOE. Gonzalez reiterated his party's support for our country and also his concern over U.S. interventionist activities.

### BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

#### Arrives at Airport

PA190159 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] arrived in Managua today to participate in the commemoration of the 1,300th anniversary of the nation of Bulgaria that will be held in Managua on Friday.

The delegation is led by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The other member of the delegation is Comrade (Venko Mekov) of the BCP International Relations Department.

Comrade (Yelva Lopez), a Radio Sandino newswoman, has just reported from Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport that the Bulgarian delegation was welcomed by Julio Lopez, (Olga Aviles) and Socorro Galan, of the FSLN International Relations Department.

The commemoration of the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of Bulgaria will be held on Friday at the Ruben Dario People's Theater. It will be sponsored by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution.

## Anniversary Commemoration

PA212250 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz delivered a speech last night at the Ruben Dario Theater during the ceremony held to commemorate the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of Bulgaria. In his speech, Ruiz referred to the progress and development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Commander Ruiz said that peace is in danger and must be defended. Further on, he said that revolutions liberate the oppressed and exploited.

Commander Ruiz said that the Bulgarian people on 9 September 1944 and the Nicaraguan on 19 July 1979 had raised the banners of freedom and dignity. He also said that throughout their history the Bulgarian people have struggled for peace. He also stressed the role played by the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] against fascism and in favor of internationalism.

For his part, Dimitur Stanishev, BCP secretary, said that he wished to deliver a message of peace, friendship and solidarity to the Nicaraguan people from Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman and BCP secretary general. He also reiterated Bulgaria's firm support for the FSLN.

Stanishev referred to the important role played by the socialist parties on behalf of peace, a struggle that must continue, he added.

Members of the mass organizations, the diplomatic corps and the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, attended the ceremony.

## Meets With Tomas Borge

PA220252 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee headed by Dimitur Stanishev, party secretary general, visited Commander Tomas Borge Martinez this afternoon.

Commander Borge welcomed the Bulgarian delegation in the name of the Nicaraguan people and the FSLN. He recognized a meaningful [words indistinct] years ago. We are impressed by your heroism and struggle for freedom which also characterize our struggle for national liberation, Borge said. He emphasized the personality of the great Bulgarian revolution leader Dimitri as an inspiration for revolutionary generations.

Nicaragua's relations with Bulgaria date back to days prior to the revolutionary triumph, when the Sandinist Front toured these countries seeking solidarity. Now that the Sandinist revolution has triumphed, these relations have intensified in the fields of agriculture, industry and culture.

During the visit, the possibility of signing several agreements was discussed. These agreements would include aid for Nicaragua in view of the Bulgarian Government's great willingness to give cooperation.

Dimitur Stanishev expressed his pleasure at our country's solidary gesture and said that Nicaragua was an exemplary country on the path to social peace and justice. For the present, the Bulgarian communist leader said, we shall sign a cooperation protocol between parties in the name of a better life for our peoples.

Stanishev was accompanied by [words indistinct] and by the Bulgarian ambassador to our country.

COSEP REJECTS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC INTERVENTION

PA202110 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] The Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], an organization which groups private businessmen, issued a document condemning the threats of aggression against Nicaragua by the United States. COSEP, which dissents against the revolution's leadership, has on some occasions made strong attacks on the revolution's leadership. For its part, the government has appealed to businessmen to join the process of national reconstruction and produce efficiently.

The businessmen's communique which was released today is considered by political and labor organizations as a positive stance in the face of the threats of the U.S. Government and armed groups of former Somozist guardsmen who are threatening to invade the nation.

In essence, the COSEP communique states that all foreign or domestic aggression or threats against the sovereignty of the nation or the liberty of the Nicaraguan people deserve the greatest rejection.

Three COSEP leaders were tried a few weeks ago for violation of the economic and social emergency law and the law on order and maintenance of public security after signing an aggressive document in which the businessmen confronted the revolutionary leadership.

In some cases, the private sector has voiced opinions against measures taken by the government. Its members have not yet taken their seats on the State Council which they abandoned 1 year ago along with the political parties opposed to the FSLN. Their statement issued yesterday appears to show a new attitude which strengthens the FSLN's constant effort for national unity.

COSEP TERMS BILL ON POLITICAL PARTIES 'POSITIVE'

PA212101 Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Managua, 21 Nov (AFP) -- The Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, has called here for a revision of the bill on political parties introduced Wednesday in the State Council.

According to COSEP Executive Secretary Alejandro Burgos, "In general terms," the initiative, which seeks to regulate the functioning of Nicaragua's political parties, "is positive. However, it should be studied by all of the country's political forces because Nicaragua's democratic future is at stake here." According to Burgos, the bill can be revised either at the State Council, at any other forum, or through the communications media.

Recalling that government junta member Sergio Ramirez has warned that "this is not a final and complete law," Burgos said that the important thing is for all of the country's political parties to be satisfied by the discussion.

He said that he does not believe the bill satisfies the aspirations of all parties, but that "if the government's intent is to achieve an opening, as one can perceive here," the law must be modified through a consensus with the other parties.

The COSEP executive secretary's view has been regarded in the local political circles as a notable stimulus to the FSLN's initiative. Although several organizations, the Democratic Conservative Party among them, have already expressed their approval, the initiative has also been criticized and described as restrictive of political freedom.

The Social Democratic Party, for instance, has already announced that it is not willing to participate in the discussion of this bill, which will be debated at the State Council's plenary session next Wednesday.